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PROTOTYPE
CURRICULUM MATERIALS
FOR THE ELEMENTARY
AND SECONDARY GRADES

HEALT

STRAND IV ENVIRONMENTA AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

World Health
Grades 10, 11, and 12

Special edition for evaluation and discussion

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK/THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF SECONDARY CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT/ALBANY, NEW YORK 12224/19

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Grades 10, 11, 12

STRAND IV — ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
WORLD HEALTH

The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department
Bureau of Secondary Curriculum Development/Albany 12224
1970

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FOREWORD

This publication contains curriculum suggestions for teaching Strand IV - Environmental and Community Health, World Health, for grades 10, 11, and 12.

The publication format of four columns is intended to provide teachers with: a basic content outline in the first column; a listing of the major understandings and fundamental concepts which children may achieve, in the second column; and information specifically designed for classroom teaching which should provide them with resource materials, teaching aids, and supplementary information, in the third and fourth columns. The comprehensive nature of the health program makes it imperative that teachers gain familiarity with all of the strands presently in print. In this way, important teaching-learning experiences may be developed by cross referring from one strand to another.

It is recommended that the health coordinator in each school system review these materials carefully and consult with teachers, administrators, and leaders of interested parent groups in order to determine the most appropriate manner in which to utilize this strand as an integral part of a locally adapted, broad, and comprehensive program in health education.

The curriculum materials presented here are in tentative form and are subject to modification in content and sequence. Critiques of the format, content, and sequence are welcomed.

Gordon E. Van Hooft
Chief, Bureau of Secondary Curriculum Development

William E. Young
Director, Curriculum Development Center

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OVERVIEW

This strand gives special attention to (1) the variety of world health problems which t
(2) how some health conditions affect peoples nationally and internationally, (3) exploring
actively involved in the solutions to these health problems, (4) evaluating the techniques
problems and to predict their international implications, and (5) reviewing the kinds of ac
by nations individually and collectively to solve these health problems.

Special attention is given to several major world health problems. These problems inc
deficiencies, mental health concerns, sanitary conditions, controls, improvements, and their
few. How international understanding and cooperation can be most effective in alleviating
health conditions is emphasized throughout. Reference is also made to the World Health Orga
with these problems. Special emphasis is given to its role in relation to the United Nations
nations. The nature of its activities and the scope of its work throughout the world are st

Student activities in relation to concept development and an understanding of the impl
problems of the world reflect the importance of student participation and ultimate involveme
The teacher should carefully select methodology which will bring about this involvement of t
stimulate their creativity in dealing with the world's health concerns.

OUTCOMES

Students in grades 10, 11, and 12 should:

- develop a historic perspective for man's concern with public health and preventive
- study the nature and extent of the health problems in the world today.
- become involved in the search for solutions to health problems.
- understand how solutions to problems are implemented.
- understand the extent and significance of international cooperation in dealing with
- become aware of the major impediments to progress in solving the health problems of
- appreciate the role of education, economics, political standards, and cultural influ
  effort to find solutions to health problems in specific geographic regions.
- evaluate the kinds of health concerns which are likely to result in the world as a c
  advanced technology.

OVERVIEW

special attention to (1) the variety of world health problems which presently exist,
ditions affect peoples nationally and internationally, (3) exploring how youth can become
e solutions to these health problems, (4) evaluating the techniques used to identify health
their international implications, and (5) reviewing the kinds of actions which can be taken
and collectively to solve these health problems.

is given to several major world health problems. These problems include nutritional
lth concerns, sanitary conditions, controls, improvements,and their implications, to name a
understanding and cooperation can be most effective in alieviating these and other harmful
phasized throughout. Reference is also made to the World Health Organization which deals
pecial emphasis is given to its role in relation to the United Nations and with its member
its activities and the scope of its work throughout the world are stressed.

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fully select methodology which will bring about this involvement of the students and
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OUTCOMES

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solutions to problems are implemented.
extent and significance of international cooperation in dealing with world health.
the major impediments to progress in solving the health problems of the world.
role of education, economics, political standards, and cultural influence in the
solutions to health problems in specific geographic regions.
nds of health concerns which are likely to result in the world as a consequence of
logy.

World Health and Public Health

A study of world health and world health problems requires an understanding and use of basic public health principles. Public health practice is a social action related to the health concerns of a neighborhood, a community, a geographic region, a nation, or the world itself. These practices have evolved over centuries of experience and build upon prehistoric beliefs, Hebrew sanitary codes, Greco-Roman medicine, mobilized efforts to control epidemics during the Middle Ages, and present-day epidemiology and ecology. These historical developments, and many others, created the foundations for worldwide cooperative concern for health.

Public Health, according to Dr. C.E.A. Winslow is "...the science and the art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting physical and mental health and efficiency through organized community effort for the sanitation of the environment, the education of the individual in principles of personal hygiene, the organization of medical and nursing service for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of the social machinery which will insure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health." Attempts to find solutions to the health problems of the world incorporate the philosophical principles indicated in this definition.

Obviously, in addition to world organization for research into alleviating world health problems and providing programs, individual nations must mobilize forces within their boundaries according to public health practices. These forces are most effective when related to top priority problems, such as communicable disease prevention and control, the chronic and disabling diseases, malnutrition, health problems related to standards of living (housing, poverty, and sanitation), technology and resultant health concerns, changing social concepts and activities, drugs, mental and emotional health, infant mortality and maternal health, problems related to aging, and the environmental and ecological conditions affecting health. Official agencies, voluntary agencies, and other health organizations continue to be the chief social forces that deal with these problems.

The content and student experiences of this guide are intended to build upon the basic public health principles related to group health behavior, the social services, health manpower, and the effects of cultural patterns on public health activities. Before beginning this strand, it is suggested that many of the materials listed in the reference section be made available for teacher and student use.*

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*Write to: American Public Health Association, World Health Documents, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019, for a copy of the latest catalog of publications of World Health Organization.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEM F
I. International Cooperation	Only through international health efforts will significant contributions be made to alleviate health problems on a worldwide basis.	List some of the health problems of the world which you feel require international efforts and cooperation. Have a committee of three or four students study the publication, *The World Health Organization in 1969*. Report and discuss the following to class: - How did the people and the officials mobilize their forces to deal with their health problems? - What motivated cooperative action? - Why do some of the health problems of this region require worldwide programs? Which ones do?	Obtain *Health* This pu World H describ region, serve a region cooperat effort. reflect kinds o poor, a as agri ways, it to parti internat
	Many health problems of a region or nation need only national attention, while others may threaten border countries and need international solutions to control.	It may be helpful to students to refer to Section III which discusses the nature of the World Health Organization.	The maj indicat to be c and a h rate. tions, s and ina waste d large nu diseases the typ eases, t nutritio most pre lems. rate of in this

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
Only through international health efforts will significant contributions be made to alleviate health problems on a worldwide basis.	List some of the health problems of the world which you feel require international efforts and cooperation. Have a committee of three or four students study the publication, *The World Health Organization in 1969*. Report and discuss the following to class: - How did the people and the officials mobilize their forces to deal with their health problems? - What motivated cooperative action? - Why do some of the health problems of this region require worldwide programs? Which ones do?	Obtain copies of *The World Health Organization in 1969*. This publication of the World Health Organization describes a geographic region, Paleronia, which may serve as an example of a region which is experiencing cooperative internal health effort. Its health status reflects features of many kinds of countries; rich, poor, and industrial, as well as agricultural. In many ways, its people are dedicated to participate in cooperative international health work.
Many health problems of a region or nation need only national attention, while others may threaten border countries and need international solutions to control.	It may be helpful to students to refer to Section III which discusses the nature of the World Health Organization.	The major health problems indicated in Paleronia seem to be communicable diseases and a high infant mortality rate. Poor sanitary conditions, such as impure water and inadequate methods of waste disposal, result in large numbers of infectious diseases. In addition to the typical childhood diseases, tuberculosis and malnutrition number among the most prevalent health problems. There is also a high rate of malaria and trachoma in this region of the world.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPP
	World cooperation in solving global health problems has grown from the original 54 delegates to over 130 nations as members of the World Health Organization.	Begin a resource center of the materials and reports from the World Health Organization and current literature.	Thro coop Heal heal Pale to i prev as a heal
		Through a search of the publications of the World Health Organization, have students find a nation or region which has cooperated with other nations.	
		Regional office reports may be a good beginning.	
		Report findings to class, or have students write a report.	
		Have students make a list of: - Health problems which are most likely to need the cooperation of several or all nations. - Health problems which are, for the most part, characteristically localized. Indicate why.	

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
World cooperation in solving global health problems has grown from the original 54 delegates to over 130 nations as members of the World Health Organization.	Begin a resource center of the materials and reports from the World Health Organization and current literature. Through a search of the publications of the World Health Organization, have students find a nation or region which has cooperated with other nations. Regional office reports may be a good beginning. Report findings to class, or have students write a report. Have students make a list of: - Health problems which are most likely to need the cooperation of several or all nations. - Health problems which are, for the most part, characteristically localized. Indicate why.	Through the efforts and cooperation of the World Health Organization, the health departments of Paleronia have been able to implement programs of preventive medicine as well as action against adverse health conditions.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEM F
A. Some factors which influence cooperation	The factors which must be considered in determining the need for international cooperation include: . Communicability of the disease . The number and frequency of people entering or leaving the region . The geographic characteristics of the political boundaries . The kinds and success of programs presently in operation	Many of the health problems of the world and their solutions may become more meaningful if students are involved realistically in them. Have each student "become a country" of the world. Each student should do basic research concerning: . The general nature of this country, including its size, topography, cultural traditions, and socioeconomic characteristics . Its population distribution and characteristics . Its health problems and health needs	Increas along w of trav threat disease the cru nationa control furnish recent volved
	An essential part of any worldwide cooperative program is to control and eventually prevent diseases at their source.	Each "country" should relate the study of world health to its own problems as this strand progresses.	A man f traveled by bus. stops a arriving man was hospital to a sec died. T smallpox
		See Section III of this strand.	It was n down 3,0 in conta resulted cases of 6,300,00 becoming similar one in I another and one epidemic 1963. I internat was esse
	Modern transportation methods have made possible the spread of communicable diseases from the most remote areas of the world to any country in a few hours.	Have each student begin correspondence with a student his own age who lives in the country of his choice. This will serve to make more personal	

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
The factors which must be considered in determining the need for international cooperation include: . Communicability of the disease . The number and frequency of people entering or leaving the region . The geographic characteristics of the political boundaries . The kinds and success of programs presently in operation	Many of the health problems of the world and their solutions may become more meaningful if students are involved realistically in them. Have each student "become a country" of the world. Each student should do basic research concerning: . The general nature of this country, including its size, topography, cultural traditions, and socioeconomic characteristics . Its population distribution and characteristics . Its health problems and health needs	Increased mobility of people along with increased speeds of travel create a constant threat of the spread of a disease. An illustration of the crucial need for international cooperation in the control of disease was furnished by the following recent incident which involved smallpox. A man from Mexico City traveled to New York City by bus. The bus made many stops along the way. After arriving in New York, the man was admitted to one hospital, then transferred to a second one where he died. The diagnosis was smallpox.
An essential part of any worldwide cooperative program is to control and eventually prevent diseases at their source.	Each "country" should relate the study of world health to its own problems as this strand progresses.	It was necessary to track down 3,000 people he came in contact with. This case resulted in two deaths, 12 cases of smallpox, and about 6,300,000 people in New York becoming vaccinated. Other similar cases have occurred; one in Italy in 1957, another in London in 1960, and one involving a typhoid epidemic in Switzerland in 1963. In each incident, international cooperation was essential to prevent
Modern transportation methods have made possible the spread of communicable diseases from the most remote areas of the world to any country in a few hours.	See Section III of this strand. Have each student begin correspondence with a student his own age who lives in the country of his choice. This will serve to make more personal	

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES
		and realistic the problems relative to health of this foreign country. Develop solutions to the health problems in relation to this role-playing activity.
	Although a highly effective vaccine against smallpox has been known for over 150 years, smallpox is still a major health problem in the world today.	Continue this activity throughout the strand and apply as appropriate. Show and discuss the film, *Smallpox, merciless traveller*, available through the Center for Mass Communications, Columbia University Press. Have the class identify why smallpox is still a world health problem.

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	and realistic the problems relative to health of this foreign country.	major pandemics from occurring.
	Develop solutions to the health problems in relation to this role-playing activity.	For information regarding the principles of epidemiology of such cases, see Strand IV - Epidemiology and Ecology.
Although a highly effective vaccine against smallpox has been known for over 150 years, smallpox is still a major health problem in the world today.	Continue this activity throughout the strand and apply as appropriate. Show and discuss the film, *Smallpox, merciless traveller*, available through the Center for Mass Communications, Columbia University Press. Have the class identify why smallpox is still a world health problem.	The theme of the World Health Organization for 1965, "Smallpox - Constant Alert," illustrates the need for an international alert system for all communicable diseases. Helping to prevent and control diseases at their source is an essential program provided by the World Health Organization with the cooperation of many nations. Smallpox still kills nearly 60,000 people each year. Eradication is one of the World Health Organization's objectives. A 10-year campaign began in 1967. About 220 million vaccinations were given during the first year.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPP
1. National autonomy	National individualism regarding the handling of health problems within countries is being replaced to some extent by programs which emphasize international cooperation. The World Health Organization maintains a worldwide alert system to keep all nations aware of such occurrences as an epidemic outbreak, its source, and the steps being taken to halt its spread.	Begin a world health resource center and library. Begin a file of the major world health programs for future reference. These materials may become a part of the school library at a separate resource center within the health education area. Design an imaginative graphic display which will help share these health materials with the whole school. Begin a "world health communication" system within the school. Although slightly dated, the film, *Killer at large*, illustrates the functioning of the World Epidemic Warning Service of the	The caus unne tion Smal near of t Sout Alth have prob the tion avai The with ment Orga the oper afte the nati Appr asse If a work and

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
		The suffering and death caused by smallpox are unnecessary since vaccination offers full protection. Smallpox remains endemic in nearly all of Africa south of the Sahara, and in Southeast Asia.
National individualism regarding the handling of health problems within countries is being replaced to some extent by programs which emphasize international cooperation.	Begin a world health resource center and library.	Although the regional offices have responsibility for the problems within their areas, the World Health Organization has a staff of experts available to advise.
The World Health Organization maintains a worldwide alert system to keep all nations aware of such occurrences as an epidemic outbreak, its source, and the steps being taken to halt its spread.	Begin a file of the major world health programs for future reference. These materials may become a part of the school library at a separate resource center within the health education area. Design an imaginative graphic display which will help share these health materials with the whole school. Begin a "world health communication" system within the school. Although slightly dated, the film, *Killer at large*, illustrates the functioning of the World Epidemic Warning Service of the	The basic process starts with a request from a government for the World Health Organization to investigate the problem. Plans of operation are formulated after discussion between the regional office and the national health authorities. Approval through the health assembly is then indicated. If adopted, details are worked out, staff trained, and the program implemented.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPL
		World Health Organization (available through the New York State Department of Health Film Library).	
2. Drug monitoring service	The World Health Organization operates a worldwide system for the detection of drugs which may cause adverse reactions. There are international efforts to determine: - why people use drugs which may be dangerous to their health - what steps can be taken to prevent this abuse - how users and addicts may be rehabilitated	Develop a diagram showing: - source of disease or drugs - international alert - international action How does an international monitoring service protect all countries? Describe the nature, purpose, and effectiveness of the international monitoring service. Suggested publication: "WHO" [an annual report].	Becau are p every Organ drug The n vent thal ensur and t on dr natio ly, a makir count Organ inter in dr new, induc have morph coope Natio Organ which depen ties natio

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	World Health Organization (available through the New York State Department of Health Film Library).	
The World Health Organization operates a worldwide system for the detection of drugs which may cause adverse reactions. There are international efforts to determine: - why people use drugs which may be dangerous to their health - what steps can be taken to prevent this abuse - how users and addicts may be rehabilitated	Develop a diagram showing: - source of disease or drugs - international alert - international action How does an international monitoring service protect all countries? Describe the nature, purpose, and effectiveness of the international monitoring service. Suggested publication: "WHO" [an annual report].	Because hundreds of new drugs are placed on the market every year, the World Health Organization has begun a drug monitoring service. The main goals are to prevent accidents, like the thalidomide disaster; to ensure the safety of drugs; and to collect information on drug reactions both nationally and internationally, analyzing these data and making them known to all countries. The World Health Organization has renewed interest and responsibility in drawing attention to any new, potentially addiction-inducing drugs which may have effects similar to morphine or cocaine. In cooperation with the United Nations, the World Health Organization determines which new drugs have dependence-providing qualities and thus need international control.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPP
3. Development of international health organizations	Many international health organizations have made significant contributions to health on a global basis.	See Strand IV, World Health, Grades 7, 8, and 9, "International Agencies and Programs."	
a. Pan American Sanitary Bureau		Write to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for sample copies of its publication. Suggested basic titles: "The Pan American Health Organization - What it is...What it does...How it works..." *World Health*, Sept.-Oct. 1965.	The i healt to pu of th in 19 It re ment Sanit conce to de contr disea natio
	Many attempts at worldwide health programs have been made during this century.	Have students study some of the materials from the World Health Organization's regional offices. Suggested titles include: - "Health Trends in the Americas" - "Health in Focus: The WHO in Southeast Asia" - "The World Health Organization in Africa" - "Album of Europe" - "Activities of the World Health Organization in the Western Pacific Region"	Other held in ma and a of th healt from inclu 1. Th of li 2. Th He 19 Na org app wo
b. Health Organization of the League of Nations	The first attempt to solve world health problems was through the efforts of the Health Organization of the League of Nations.	How do these regional offices function for their particular region?	

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
Many international health organizations have made significant contributions to health on a global basis.	See Strand IV, World Health, Grades 7, 8, and 9, "International Agencies and Programs."	
	Write to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for sample copies of its publication. Suggested basic titles: "The Pan American Health Organization - What it is...What it does...How it works..." *World Health*, Sept.-Oct. 1965.	The first international health conference relating to public health problems of the Americas was held in 1902. It resulted in the establishment of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The basic concern of this bureau was to develop programs to control the spread of diseases between the American nations.
Many attempts at worldwide health programs have been made during this century.	Have students study some of the materials from the World Health Organization's regional offices. Suggested titles include: - "Health Trends in the Americas" - "Health in Focus: The WHO in Southeast Asia" - "The World Health Organization in Africa" - "Album of Europe" - "Activities of the World Health Organization in the Western Pacific Region"	Other conferences have been held for similar purposes in many parts of the world and at various times. Some of the major international health agencies resulting from such conferences include: 1. The International Office of Public Health, established in Paris in 1909 2. The League of Nation's Health Organization. In 1923, the League of Nations formed the first organization for effective approaches to solving worldwide health problems.
The first attempt to solve world health problems was through the efforts of the Health Organization of the League of Nations.	How do these regional offices function for their particular region?	

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUP
c. United Nations Children's Fund	The United Nations Children's Fund is the only branch of the United Nations which is devoted entirely to the welfare of children. (Other agencies, however, do sound work in relation to children in conjunction with their other functions.)	What variations in purposes have made some health agencies more effective and longer lasting than others? Identify agencies which include child welfare as a part of their overall function. Have students read *"A brief look at the needs of children."* This booklet is available through the Public Information Division, United Nations Children's Fund.	3. The tio Chi wor and coo mal sin imp For see *liv* p. Fra 192 *Pri adm* Han
	There are many other agencies which are working for the improvement of world health. These will include: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Health Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE), and Medical International Cooperation Organization (MEDICO).	Compare the activities of each of the following agencies: CARE, HOPE, and MEDICO as they relate to the health of children in the world. - Do their functions overlap? How? - Do they supplement each other? How? - Do they compete with each other? How? Develop a summary chart of the major organizations that are functioning for	

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
ions The United Nations Children's Fund is the only branch of the United Nations which is devoted entirely to the welfare of children. (Other agencies, however, do sound work in relation to children in conjunction with their other functions.)	What variations in purposes have made some health agencies more effective and longer lasting than others? Identify agencies which include child welfare as a part of their overall function. Have students read *"A brief look at the needs of children."* This booklet is available through the Public Information Division, United Nations Children's Fund.	3. The United Nations Children's Fund, which devotes its entire efforts to the welfare of children, was begun in December of 1946. In many areas of the world, child labor is still a harsh reality. Consequently, very few receive any scholastic training. In addition, they work for inadequate wages.
There are many other agencies which are working for the improvement of world health. These will include: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Health Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE), and Medical International Cooperation Organization (MEDICO).	Compare the activities of each of the following agencies: CARE, HOPE, and MEDICO as they relate to the health of children in the world. - Do their functions overlap? How? - Do they supplement each other? How? - Do they compete with each other? How? Develop a summary chart of the major organizations that are functioning for	The World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) work together in maternal and child health. They have cooperated in controlling malaria, yaws, and leprosy since these diseases are important to children. For further information, see: *Health for effective living* by Johns, et. al., p. 496; *World health* by Fraser Brockington, pp. 147, 192, 211, 223, 224; or *Principles of public health administration* by John Hanlon, pp. 364-365.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPL
		world health. Include in your chart the name of the agencies, when and where founded, major goals and programs, and how they are funded.	
4. Improvement of health status	The improvement of world health status is dependent upon giving attention to: . Elevating the standard of living . Providing for increased opportunities for education . Redistributing and augmenting health personnel and facilities	Compare the health status in the advanced regions with that of the developing regions, paying particular attention to the relation between standards of living and education levels. What can you conclude? Show and discuss the film, *People like Maria*, available through Center for Mass Communications, Columbia University Press, 440 West 110 Street, New York, New York 10025.	There relat statu produ statu condi preva Impro facto chain Poor decre work ment statu
5. Historical influences	The present health status of the underdeveloped regions of the world is, to a great extent, a reflection of practices from the past. These practices tend to impede progress.	Identify the social practices from several cultures which are traditional; i.e., dating from centuries before. Discuss the general sanitary conditions in the developing nations of the world: - water supplies - waste disposal - pest control	Cultu tradi to th illit which to a in ma oped healt what and t stand keeps prope

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	world health. Include in your chart the name of the agencies, when and where founded, major goals and programs, and how they are funded.	
The improvement of world health status is dependent upon giving attention to: . Elevating the standard of living . Providing for increased opportunities for education . Redistributing and augmenting health personnel and facilities	Compare the health status in the advanced regions with that of the developing regions, paying particular attention to the relation between standards of living and education levels. What can you conclude? Show and discuss the film, *People like Maria*, available through Center for Mass Communications, Columbia University Press, 440 West 110 Street, New York, New York 10025.	There is a definite interrelationship between health status and such factors as production, nutritional status, education, housing conditions, the kinds and prevalence of disease, etc. Improved health is the key factor in breaking the chain. Poor health of people decreases their ability to work which impedes improvement of their economic status.
The present health status of the underdeveloped regions of the world is, to a great extent, a reflection of practices from the past. These practices tend to impede progress.	Identify the social practices from several cultures which are traditional; i.e., dating from centuries before. Discuss the general sanitary conditions in the developing nations of the world: - water supplies - waste disposal - pest control	Cultural patterns and traditions may contribute to the high incidence of illiteracy and poverty, which, in turn, contribute to a low-level health status in many of the underdeveloped regions. Cost of health is frequently beyond what most people can afford, and their lack of understanding of modern medicine keeps them from seeking proper care.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPP
		- other pertinent environmental conditions Do cultural patterns influence these conditions? Explain. Refer to *Health through the ages*. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. List some of the procedures being used on a worldwide basis that help to correct some of the harmful conditions related to the environment. Have students write an essay on how primitive men lived, comparing their daily routine with those of people in the advanced parts of the world, and in the developing regions.	Show deve coun cult actu and exam Amer clas fami chil orig surv them has ble offs ever clas at t whic ment the the live appe for
	Many of the endemic diseases in certain areas are related directly to the cultural practices, environmental conditions, economic level, educational backgrounds, and/or availability of health personnel facilities.	How do the environmental conditions of a country relate to epidemic or endemic diseases? Explain why the existence of these harmful health conditions within a nation poses a threat to the rest of the world.	The adva incl - po au de mo - de ar wi

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	- other pertinent environmental conditions Do cultural patterns influence these conditions? Explain. Refer to *Health through the ages*. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. List some of the procedures being used on a worldwide basis that help to correct some of the harmful conditions related to the environment. Have students write an essay on how primitive men lived, comparing their daily routine with those of people in the advanced parts of the world, and in the developing regions.	Show how, in present-day developing or underdeveloped countries, some of these cultural traditions have actually become deleterious and dysfunctional. For example, many South Americans of the lower classes continue to have families of 10 or 15 children. While this originally insured the survival of at least 3 of them, preventative medicine has now made it quite feasible that all, or nearly all, offspring will live. However, this impoverished class continues to reproduce at the former rate, a rate which is extremely detrimental to the well-being of the family and,ultimately, the country in which they live. Health education appears to be most essential for these people.
Many of the endemic diseases in certain areas are related directly to the cultural practices, environmental conditions, economic level, educational backgrounds, and/or availability of health personnel facilities.	How do the environmental conditions of a country relate to epidemic or endemic diseases? Explain why the existence of these harmful health conditions within a nation poses a threat to the rest of the world.	The health problems of the advanced parts of the world include, for the most part: - pollution from industries, automobiles, and other devices identified with modern living - degenerative diseases which are generally associated with longevity

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLE
		In view of all that has been done by individual nations and through international programs, why do some of these health conditions persist? What kinds of solutions to health problems, used in the past, are still applicable in some cultures today? Why? Who is (or should be) responsible for the health of a nation's people? Explain. Compare the so-called "ancient" diseases with the diseases of modern industrialized civilization.	- ment heal the drug Those the mo appear Maslow of Nee Sequen apply 1. Phy hun 2. Saf 3. Bel lov 4. Est 5. Sel Such t rodent water control disease health region
B. Identifying health needs	The health problems of the underdeveloped regions of the world are generally different from those found in the technologically advanced regions.	Refer to *World Health*, Feb.-Mar. 1967, "Partners in Health." - Compare the world health needs presented in this issue with those of today. Also see *World Health*, June 1969.	Assista the Wor tion in health capabil Evaluat of a su TB prob demonst

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	In view of all that has been done by individual nations and through international programs, why do some of these health conditions persist?	- mental and emotional health problems, including the misuse and abuse of drugs
	What kinds of solutions to health problems, used in the past, are still applicable in some cultures today? Why?	Those health conditions from the more primitive regions appear to be more basic.
	Who is (or should be) responsible for the health of a nation's people? Explain.	Maslow's Theory of Hierarchy of Needs or Theory of Sequential Development may apply in your explanation. 1. Physical needs of hunger and thirst 2. Safety 3. Belongingness and love 4. Esteem - self respect 5. Self-actualization
	Compare the so-called "ancient" diseases with the diseases of modern industrialized civilization.	Such things as sanitation, rodent and insect control, water purification, and control of communicable diseases form the basic health problems of these regions.
The health problems of the underdeveloped regions of the world are generally different from those found in the technologically advanced regions.	Refer to *World Health*, Feb.-Mar. 1967, "Partners in Health." - Compare the world health needs presented in this issue with those of today. Also see *World Health*, June 1969.	Assistance to countries by the World Health Organization includes assessing the health needs, problems, and capabilities which may exist. Evaluation may take the form of a survey, to evaluate the TB problem; it may be a demonstration on maternal

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLE
		- How have the attacks on some of these major problems changed world health needs? - What is the distribution of doctors throughout the world? Discuss the reasons for this uneven distribution of all health personnel. Is this basically true for health facilities? Include this on your chart.	and ch eradic pilot method diseas on a m of fel person servic
1. Kinds of world health problems	Critical world health problems may vary from common communicable diseases, to the environmental health concerns, and to mental and emotional disturbances which seem to be attaining major significance in the technologically advanced countries.	Show and discuss the film, *Water*. World Health Organization films. Show the film, *Operation Beheira*. World Health Organization films. Have a student read pages 4 and 5 in the April-May-June 1969 issue of *Gazette*, Pan American Health Organization. Report to class how "Poor nutrition may cause blindness." Show the film, *Waters of affliction*. World Health Organization films (discusses bilharziasis in the Philippines).	Health proble from r some a adequa the pr while attain suppli cal. In any condit health most u immedi 1. Com suc lep 2. Mal nut

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	- How have the attacks on some of these major problems changed world health needs? - What is the distribution of doctors throughout the world? Discuss the reasons for this uneven distribution of all health personnel. Is this basically true for health facilities? Include this on your chart.	and child health; a malaria eradication project; a pilot study to try out a method of combating a virus disease before applying it on a mass scale; or a series of fellowships to train personnel for public health service.
Critical world health problems may vary from common communicable diseases, to the environmental health concerns, and to mental and emotional disturbances which seem to be attaining major significance in the technologically advanced countries.	Show and discuss the film, *Water*. World Health Organization films. Show the film, *Operation Beheira*. World Health Organization films. Have a student read pages 4 and 5 in the April-May-June 1969 issue of *Gazette*, Pan American Health Organization. Report to class how "Poor nutrition may cause blindness." Show the film, *Waters of affliction*. World Health Organization films (discusses bilharziasis in the Philippines).	Health conditions and health problems will vary somewhat from region to region. In some areas, for example, adequate nutrition may be the predominant problem, while in still another, the attainment of pure water supplies may be most critical. In any event, the following conditions appear to be the health problems which are most urgently in need of immediate attention: 1. Communicable diseases such as smallpox, malaria, leprosy, and plague 2. Malnutrition and undernutrition

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			3.
			4.
			5.
			6.
			7.
2. Involvement	Programs for improving the health of the peoples of the world must involve those people who are concerned.	Read *The World Health Organization in 1969.* Why is it essential that the people of a nation become involved in the solution of their own health problems? How is this often difficult to bring about?(political climate, illiteracy, lack of funds or facilities for organizing, etc.)	Prog incl imme othe with Most prov trea tion A co prob and show dise

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
		3. Environmental health problems, which would include pest control, pure water supplies, proper waste disposal, and pollutants 4. Mental and emotional health problems 5. Problems related to children and youth, such as youth and development, childhood diseases, and drug abuse 6. The chronic and degenerative diseases which would include cancer, heart and circulatory diseases, and arthritis 7. Population trends and the resulting health implications from overcrowding.
Programs for improving the health of the peoples of the world must involve those people who are concerned.	Read *The World Health Organization in 1969.* Why is it essential that the people of a nation become involved in the solution of their own health problems? How is this often difficult to bring about? (political climate, illiteracy, lack of funds or facilities for organizing, etc.)	Programs being implemented include those designed for immediate alleviation, while others may be more concerned with long-range results. Most of these programs provide for prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. A comparison of the health problems in the developed and underdeveloped nations shows that the infectious diseases are more than five

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPP
		How do the health problems change in a developing nation once the internal organization of the nation has become stable? Write a paper on how hostile or unstable governments can interrupt and prevent world health efforts. Find an example in one of the underdeveloped or developing countries where politics has interfered with urgent health needs of people. Give, also, examples where this has occurred in the developed nations. Suggestion for a term paper: Have students write a paper on how "man,the explorer and conqueror" inadvertently introduced a disease into a population that had previously never known it. Examples include: Syphilis and smallpox in Hawaii or tuberculosis in the Arctic.	tim und Als dis and ser reg dev On is nat cee tha nat par inc dea of dev As Can of zat lea the tub dea In and los cau

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	How do the health problems change in a developing nation once the internal organization of the nation has become stable?	times more prevalent in the underdeveloped nations. Also, the gastrointestinal diseases, birth injuries, and malnutrition are more serious problems in these regions than in the developed regions.
	Write a paper on how hostile or unstable governments can interrupt and prevent world health efforts. Find an example in one of the underdeveloped or developing countries where politics has interfered with urgent health needs of people.	On the other hand, cancer is present in developed nations in quantities exceeding four or five times that of the underdeveloped nations. This can be partially explained by incorrect diagnosis of death or complete absence of diagnosis in more underdeveloped countries.
	Give, also, examples where this has occurred in the developed nations.	
	Suggestion for a term paper: Have students write a paper on how "man, the explorer and conqueror" inadvertently introduced a disease into a population that had previously never known it.	As long ago as 1964, Dr. Candau, the Director-General of the World Health Organization, indicated that at least 15 million people in the world had infectious tuberculosis. The annual death rate was 3 million. In Asia, Africa, and Central and South America, tuberculosis was the second leading cause of death.
	Examples include: Syphilis and smallpox in Hawaii or tuberculosis in the Arctic.	

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPL
II. Health Personnel Throughout the World	Perhaps the greatest obstacle to improving world health is the lack of doctors, nurses, engineers, dentists, and other health workers.	Relate the health problems of the world to the numbers and distribution of medical and other health personnel. Have a committee of students develop a chart showing the unequal distribution of health workers throughout the world. Have the class read and report on some books about Dr. Tom Dooley's work. Examples include: *Promises to keep; the life of Dr. Tom Dooley*, by Agnes Dooley. *Before I sleep: the last days of Dr. Tom Dooley*, by James Monahan. The three books, *Deliver us from evil*, *The edge of tomorrow*, and *The night they burned the mountain*, by Dr. Thomas A. Dooley.	"When of th the p made, yet t clear train healt urgen where the d (*Worl* 1967. MEDIC al Co founde Walsh; the in zation signif to imp status out th
A. Provision for adequate health personnel	Health personnel are not only too few, but those which do exist are unevenly distributed throughout the world.	Show how CARE, MEDICO, and SS HOPE are contributing to the alleviation of the unequal distribution of medical care facilities and health personnel in the world.	MEDICO Thomas of his MEDICO lished Its ma provid

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
Perhaps the greatest obstacle to improving world health is the lack of doctors, nurses, engineers, dentists, and other health workers.	Relate the health problems of the world to the numbers and distribution of medical and other health personnel. Have a committee of students develop a chart showing the unequal distribution of health workers throughout the world. Have the class read and report on some books about Dr. Tom Dooley's work. Examples include: *Promises to keep; the life of Dr. Tom Dooley*, by Agnes Dooley. *Before I sleep: the last days of Dr. Tom Dooley*, by James Monahan. The three books, *Deliver us from evil*, *The edge of tomorrow*, and *The night they burned the mountain*, by Dr. Thomas A. Dooley.	"When we look at the state of the world's health, at the progress which has been made, and the difficulties yet to be overcome, it is clear that the scarcity of trained manpower for the health services is an urgent problem almost everywhere, and especially in the developing countries." (*World Health*, Feb.-Mar. 1967.) MEDICO, Medical International Cooperation; SS HOPE, founded by Dr. William Walsh; and CARE are among the international organizations that have made significant contributions to improving the health status of people throughout the world.
Health personnel are not only too few, but those which do exist are unevenly distributed throughout the world.	Show how CARE, MEDICO, and SS HOPE are contributing to the alleviation of the unequal distribution of medical care facilities and health personnel in the world.	MEDICO was founded by Dr. Thomas Dooley as a result of his work in Namtha, Laos. MEDICO was officially established on February 4, 1958. Its major function is to provide medical supplies

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			and crit died work
		Show the film, *Speciosa*, Film Polski, 6/8 Mazowiecka, Warsaw, Poland. Show the film, *Doctors in the making*, Center for Mass Communications, Columbia University Press.	In 1 merg cial tion doct the SS H when was hosp thou nel
B. Youth's involvement in world health	The expanding activities of the World Health Organization and of nations regarding the health of the world has created a critical shortage of health personnel in many of the health specialties.	Describe the role of today's youth in the health programs of the world. Who will be the health specialists of the world of the 1980's? How can the youth of America help the youth in less developed regions of the world?	The sani heal cons sing the The tion deve inst tion It s stud 3,00 year The the the coun

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
		and personnel in areas of critical need. Dr. Dooley died of cancer in 1961. His work continues.
	Show the film, *Speciosa*, Film Polski, 6/8 Mazowiecka, Warsaw, Poland. Show the film, *Doctors in the making*, Center for Mass Communications, Columbia University Press.	In 1964, CARE and MEDICO merged. CARE is the financial wing of the organization while MEDICO provides doctor and treatment for the disease-ridden areas. SS HOPE was founded in 1950 when an unused navy ship was fitted as a floating hospital. HOPE has trained thousands of medical personnel from all over the globe.
- The expanding activities of the World Health Organization and of nations regarding the health of the world has created a critical shortage of health personnel in many of the health specialties.	Describe the role of today's youth in the health programs of the world. Who will be the health specialists of the world of the 1980's? How can the youth of America help the youth in less developed regions of the world?	The lack of doctors, nurses, sanitarians, and trained health workers of all kinds constitutes the greatest single obstacle to improving the health of the world. The World Health Organization is encouraging the development of training institutions for the education of health personnel. It stimulates advanced studies by awarding over 3,000 fellowships each year. The health personnel, for the most part, must come from the present youth of the countries involved.

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III. The World Health Organization	The World Health Organization is the chief health agency in the world.	Have the class plan and organize their own "World Health Organization" (see Section I-A of this Strand). Formulate goals, philosophy, and programs. Determine health priorities and methods of raising the level of health of all people.	The W tion agenc Unite conce relat ple a compo natio to pr healt healt funda ment
A. Functions	The World Health Organization has made, and continues to unify, efforts for health at the international level.	Include in your initial plans positive health goals, as well as disease or other health problems. The following questions may act as guidelines. - What are the major world health problems? - What factors affecting health are most critical?	
1. Goals	The role of international health includes: - Raising the levels of health throughout the world - Developing educational programs - Providing for an exchange of health information	- Where do the critical health conditions exist, mostly? - Why do these health problems continue? - What do we already know about these health problems?	Estab World has p simpl prede stop chole natio gardi

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
The World Health Organization is the chief health agency in the world.	Have the class plan and organize their own "World Health Organization" (see Section I-A of this Strand). Formulate goals, philosophy, and programs. Determine health priorities and methods of raising the level of health of all people.	The World Health Organization is a specialized agency responsible to the United Nations. It is concerned with all matters related to health of people and nations. It is composed of over 130 nations. Its purpose is to protect and promote the health of all peoples. The health of all people is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security.
The World Health Organization has made, and continues to unify, efforts for health at the international level.	Include in your initial plans positive health goals, as well as disease or other health problems. The following questions may act as guidelines. - What are the major world health problems? - What factors affecting health are most critical?	
The role of international health includes: - Raising the levels of health throughout the world - Developing educational programs - Providing for an exchange of health information	- Where do the critical health conditions exist, mostly? - Why do these health problems continue? - What do we already know about these health problems?	Established in 1948, the World Health Organization has progressed from the simple programs of its predecessors, which was to stop epidemics such as cholera, to complete international cooperation regarding all health matters.

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		- What else do we need to know to alleviate these health conditions? - How can we as a "World Health Organization" approach solutions to these health problems? - What facilities, materials, personnel, and methods do we have available to us to combat these health problems? - Can we obtain cooperation from other countries with similar problems? (What factors intervene?) Show the film, *Man alive* - United Nations Information Center.	The con 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.
2. Solving world health problems	The World Health Organization is helping countries to solve many of their health problems by giving assistance in: - building up their nation's potential to deal with their own health concerns	What methods do the health sciences have available to them to assess the kinds and extent of the health problems which exist in the world? Have the class divide itself into several small	In wor Wor has wor are whe mem Org

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	- What else do we need to know to alleviate these health conditions? - How can we as a "World Health Organization" approach solutions to these health problems? - What facilities, materials, personnel, and methods do we have available to us to combat these health problems? - Can we obtain cooperation from other countries with similar problems? (What factors intervene?) Show the film, *Man alive* - United Nations Information Center.	These health matters and concerns are: 1. Public health services of all kinds 2. Control of all diseases, communicable and non-communicable 3. Improvement of environmental health conditions, pure water, waste disposal, and clean air, for example 4. Establishment of standards for all biological products 5. Medical research 6. Improvement of mental health problems and the condition related to them 7. Immunology 8. International control of drugs 9. Exchange of scientific information
The World Health Organization is helping countries to solve many of their health problems by giving assistance in: - building up their nation's potential to deal with their own health concerns	What methods do the health sciences have available to them to assess the kinds and extent of the health problems which exist in the world? Have the class divide itself into several small	In an attempt to motivate worldwide cooperation, the World Health Organization has established six major worldwide services. These are available to all nations, whether or not they are members of the World Health Organization.

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	- training personnel in the health sciences so that outside help is needed less and less	groups of 4 or 5 in a group. One group is to represent the World Health Organization. Each of the other groups is to become a region of the world to correspond with the six regional offices. (If the class has already established itself as a World Health Organization as suggested in the beginning of this section, it may be adapted to this activity.) Have each "Region" - Identify the characteristics of the region in relation to culture, population, standard of living, and kinds of health problems which exist.	The - g a s - m a - c i - m r - e i s - s l
3. Major functions	The World Health Organization has classified its functions into three major categories, which are: - Worldwide services - Services to countries - International medical research	Describe and illustrate the major functions of the World Health Organization. Make a list of programs presently in operation related to the key functions of the World Health Organization.	The tion beyo prev tion whic Exam itie 1. A i h 2. P s p a f

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
- training personnel in the health sciences so that outside help is needed less and less	groups of 4 or 5 in a group. One group is to represent the World Health Organization. Each of the other groups is to become a region of the world to correspond with the six regional offices. (If the class has already established itself as a World Health Organization as suggested in the beginning of this section, it may be adapted to this activity.) Have each "Region" - Identify the characteristics of the region in relation to culture, population, standard of living, and kinds of health problems which exist.	These services are: - gathering, recording, and interpreting health statistics - maintaining global quarantine practices - continuing research in immunology - monitoring adverse drug reactions - establishing pharmacological and toxicological standards - standardization of biological products
ons The World Health Organization has classified its functions into three major categories, which are: - Worldwide services - Services to countries - International medical research	Describe and illustrate the major functions of the World Health Organization. Make a list of programs presently in operation related to the key functions of the World Health Organization.	The World Health Organization's activities go far beyond any provided by any previous health organization. It has 28 activities which have been defined. Examples of these activities include: 1. Assisting governments in strengthening their health services 2. Promoting improved standards of teaching personnel in medical and health science professions

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	The World Health Organization of the United Nations serves as the major health organization concerned with health problems of individual nations and the world.	Have students study the program for world eradication of malaria. (See *World health* by Fraser Brockington, pp. 224-226.) - What were the key factors to program success? - Why does malaria still exist in some parts of the world? - How serious is the malaria problem today? - What factors make it truly a world health problem? Have students list examples of technical services provided by the World Health Organization and of services to individual governments.	3. Pr an he 4. Pr of sa he co 5. Pr an co va 6. Pr ch 7. Pr in 8. Pr th Basi Organ tral which ical tiona disse and ments aid, *Worl* Broc deta

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
The World Health Organization of the United Nations serves as the major health organization concerned with health problems of individual nations and the world.	Have students study the program for world eradication of malaria. (See *World health* by Fraser Brockington, pp. 224-226.) - What were the key factors to program success? - Why does malaria still exist in some parts of the world? - How serious is the malaria problem today? - What factors make it truly a world health problem? Have students list examples of technical services provided by the World Health Organization and of services to individual governments.	3. Providing information and consultation in health matters 4. Promoting improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, and other health activities and conditions 5. Promoting cooperation among scientific groups concerned with the advancement of health 6. Promoting maternal and child health 7. Promoting activities to improve mental health 8. Promoting research in the health sciences Basically, the World Health Organization provides central technical services which include epidemiological services, international standardization and dissemination of knowledge and services to governments; namely, practical aid, and advice. (See *World health* by Fraser Brockington, for specific details, pp. 215-229.)

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B. Regional health offices	The regional health offices of the World Health Organization are working to prevent or to correct those health problems which are most urgent to their region.	Have the "mods" (created at the beginning of this strand) World Health Organization develop a survey instrument to evaluate the health status for "their region."	The tion each help 3 of
	Regional offices are responsible for both planning and operating programs and projects within the countries concerned.	One person from each group will become a member of the interpretation team which will tabulate and interpret the kinds and extent of the "world" health problems which exist.	To f zati Orga the offi - Af qu Co an me po mi
		Compare the results with actual data available.	- th Am at
		What kinds of programs must take top priority? Why?	(t Or na of
		What kinds of programs are being conducted?	- So he 8 se 61
		Outline the progress made in solving health problems in one particular region over the past 10 years. Indicate why this progress was possible.	- Eu qu 32 a mi

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The regional health offices of the World Health Organization are working to prevent or to correct those health problems which are most urgent to their region.	Have the "mods" (created at the beginning of this strand) World Health Organization develop a survey instrument to evaluate the health status for "their region."	The World Health Organization's publication for each region will be most helpful (See section I, A, 3 of this strand.)
Regional offices are responsible for both planning and operating programs and projects within the countries concerned.	One person from each group will become a member of the interpretation team which will tabulate and interpret the kinds and extent of the "world" health problems which exist. Compare the results with actual data available. What kinds of programs must take top priority? Why? What kinds of programs are being conducted? Outline the progress made in solving health problems in one particular region over the past 10 years. Indicate why this progress was possible.	To facilitate program organization, the World Health Organization has divided the world into six regional offices as follows: - African region, headquarters at Brazzaville, Congo, 25 member nations and three associate members representing a population of over 153 million - the region of the Americas, headquarters at Washington, D. C. (the Pan American Health Organization), 24 member nations with a population of 405 million - Southeast Asia region, headquarters at New Delhi, 8 member nations representing a population of 617 million people - European region, headquarters at Copenhagen, 32 member nations with a representation of 678 million people

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C. National internal development	Through the efforts of the World Health Organization, nations have been motivated to develop internal programs for solving health problems within their boundaries. National and international health levels influence international, political, and economic climates, as well as international relations.	List what you think will occupy the majority of the efforts of world health agencies of the 1970's in the underdeveloped countries. Support your contentions with evidence. - Will communicable diseases remain a major world concern? - Which diseases will man still be plagued with?	The Wo tion h wherei the wo exampl Citize World for th suppor of the zation
IV. World Health Problems	Some health problems of the world have attained a status of critical emergency. Examples would include: - the need for pure water - control of some epidemic diseases - provisions for food for the starving	Compare the most critical health problems in the developing regions with those in the developed regions of the world.	

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
		- Eastern Mediterranean region, headquarters at Alexandria, 17 member nations and a population of 207 million - Western Pacific region, headquarters at Manila, 11 member nations representing a population of 198 million
Through the efforts of the World Health Organization, nations have been motivated to develop internal programs for solving health problems within their boundaries.	List what you think will occupy the majority of the efforts of world health agencies of the 1970's in the underdeveloped countries. Support your contentions with evidence.	The World Health Organization has received overwhelming support throughout the world. In 1951, for example, the National Citizens' Committee on World Health was established for the purpose of supporting the activities of the World Health Organization.
National and international health levels influence international, political, and economic climates, as well as international relations.	- Will communicable diseases remain a major world concern? - Which diseases will man still be plagued with?	
Some health problems of the world have attained a status of critical emergency. Examples would include: - the need for pure water - control of some epidemic diseases - provisions for food for the starving	Compare the most critical health problems in the developing regions with those in the developed regions of the world.	

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPP
A. Environmental health problems 1. Water supplies	Throughout the world, the environment is a crucial factor in determining man's health. The shortage of safe drinking water has become a worldwide problem attaining emergency proportions.	Show the film, *Little men - big city*, available through the WHO. Describe the kinds of programs presently operating to conserve water and to recover polluted water supplies. How does the water supply of the United States compare in quantity and quality with that of India or of other similar countries of the world?	The tion coun impr situ ly c been urba See ment It i haps the occu caus born coun and Asia spre acco diag A Wo tion safe not cent the
2. Waste disposal	Inadequate waste disposal affects the quality of water supplies along with other environmental concerns.	What does the future hold for the world's water supply within the present conservation programs and waste disposal techniques?	

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
Throughout the world, the environment is a crucial factor in determining man's health. The shortage of safe drinking water has become a worldwide problem attaining emergency proportions.	Show the film, *Little men - big city*, available through the WHO. Describe the kinds of programs presently operating to conserve water and to recover polluted water supplies. How does the water supply of the United States compare in quantity and quality with that of India or of other similar countries of the world?	The World Health Organization is assisting over 80 countries in an effort to improve the water supply situation which is extremely critical and which has been aggravated by rapid urbanization everywhere. See Strand IV, Environmental and Public Health. It is estimated that perhaps one bed in four in the world's hospitals is occupied by a patient because of a water - or filth-borne disease. In many countries in Africa, South and Central America, and Asia, intestinal diseases, spread by polluted water, account for a majority of diagnosed deaths. A World Health Organization study indicated that safe, adequate water is not available to 90 percent of the population of the developing countries.
Inadequate waste disposal affects the quality of water supplies along with other environmental concerns.	What does the future hold for the world's water supply within the present conservation programs and waste disposal techniques?	

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUP
3. Pollution	Concern about air pollution has become increasingly acute in developing, as well as in the highly developed countries.	List the major factors which contribute to air pollution, water pollution, and other pollutions. If a student is handy with photography, photos (slides) could be taken of the major pollutants within your community. Use as a community demonstration. Develop programs which will help to alleviate these environmental pollutions.	The tio ing the sew whi ly tio Org wat tra mer vis Wit the tio cer of eff int cer dev met inv dat of var
4. Radiation	Protection against radiation is a recognized major public and world health hazard, calling for cooperative preventive action by governments.	What preventive measures have been incorporated cooperatively through the World Health Organization? Invite the director of the County Civil Defense Unit to class to discuss the problem on a local	An mer in to of pl co ef ma

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
Concern about air pollution has become increasingly acute in developing, as well as in the highly developed countries.	List the major factors which contribute to air pollution, water pollution, and other pollutions. If a student is handy with photography, photos (slides) could be taken of the major pollutants within your community. Use as a community demonstration. Develop programs which will help to alleviate these environmental pollutions.	The World Health Organization is active in assisting these countries with their problems related to sewage and waste disposal which is, of course, closely linked to water pollution. The World Health Organization recommends water standards and helps train personnel to implement as well as to supervise these standards. With regard to pollution, the World Health Organization has been mainly concerned with the measurement of air pollution and its effects on health. An international reference center has been created to develop and standardize methods and to carry out investigations using the data furnished by networks of sampling stations in various countries.
Protection against radiation is a recognized major public and world health hazard, calling for cooperative preventive action by governments.	What preventive measures have been incorporated cooperatively through the World Health Organization? Invite the director of the County Civil Defense Unit to class to discuss the problem on a local	An international environmental radiology monitoring unit is being set up to provide data on levels of radiation to which people are exposed. Studies continue on the long-range effects of radiation on man.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUP
		level with world implication. See also Strand V Education for Survival.	
5. Animal and insect pests	Many diseases which require world attention are spread through animals and insects. Examples include malaria and plague.	List the diseases which are spread throughout the world by animals or insects. Choose a particular disease that is spread to humans through an animal or insect. Discuss how it is spread as well as what must be done to eradicate it. How is this often difficult? Besides spreading diseases to man, what other reasons are there to control pests? Rats are one of our most important environmental problems in the ghettos of U.S. cities. Explain. What action is our government taking? Is it effective? Why? See Strand IV, substrand Environmental and Public Health.	Alt ins eas are pli ran in mos tio An wou rat the cit rat ous car but esp dir the hum pro cho as

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	level with world implication. See also Strand V Education for Survival.	
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OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUP
		Have a student study some of the diseases of the world which are spread by pests. A suggested reference is: *History and geography of the most important diseases* by E.H. Ackerknecht, pp. 7-46, 50-58, 87-100, 128-138. Report to class about these typical diseases.	
B. Diseases of the world	Although the prevalence of disease in any region of the world is related to the nature of the region, they will fall into the two general categories of either communicable or non-communicable.	See Strand I, Disease Prevention and Control. Refer to American Public Health Association *Control of communicable disease in man*, 1965. Show the film, *The epidemiology of influenza*, New York State Health Department Film Library.	A c an a s or ari mis its til eit tra thi hos
1. World communicable diseases	The major communicable diseases of the world are: . malaria . tuberculosis . plague . venereal disease . dysentery . schistosomiasis . cholera . yaws . typhoid fever	Have students identify the major diseases which are communicable. What common characteristics do they have? What environmental conditions are common?	Dis wo ize (1 ra the in ic pe in an

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
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Although the prevalence of disease in any region of the world is related to the nature of the region, they will fall into the two general categories of either communicable or non-communicable.	See Strand I, Disease Prevention and Control. Refer to American Public Health Association *Control of communicable disease in man*, 1965. Show the film, *The epidemiology of influenza*, New York State Health Department Film Library.	A communicable disease is an illness resulting from a specific infectious agent or its toxic products which arises through the transmission of that agent or its product to a susceptible host. This may be either through a direct transmission or indirectly through an intermediate host. (See section A.)
The major communicable diseases of the world are: . malaria . tuberculosis . plague . venereal disease . dysentery . schistosomiasis . cholera . yaws . typhoid fever	Have students identify the major diseases which are communicable. What common characteristics do they have? What environmental conditions are common?	Diseases throughout the world may be characterized or categorized as: (1) epidemic, which is a rapid, unusual increase in the incidence of a disease in a given area; (2) endemic, which is a disease peculiar to a certain area in rather high numbers, and (3) pandemic, which

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUP
	. smallpox . influenza . leprosy		is whi usu are Dis Con
	Communicable disease control, in view of the high mobility of world societies, requires continued vigilance.	Have a committee of students study the nature and world implications of the great plague of the Middle Ages. Suggested references: *The plague and the fire* by James Leasor *Plague and pestilence in literature and art* by Raymond Crawford Report to class. How would world cooperation and understanding have affected the course of this disease?	Obv kin tre imp as and whi dis syp ful cil per tha wer tri act cur Poo and cho it tio of Hea est ser vac tho san thi

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
. smallpox . influenza . leprosy		is an epidemic disease which has encompassed an usually large geographic area. (See Strand I, Disease Prevention and Control.)
Communicable disease control, in view of the high mobility of world societies, requires continued vigilance.	Have a committee of students study the nature and world implications of the great plague of the Middle Ages. Suggested references: *The plague and the fire* by James Leasor *Plague and pestilence in literature and art* by Raymond Crawford Report to class. How would world cooperation and understanding have affected the course of this disease?	Obviously, all of these kinds of disease have tremendous international implications, especially as they may become more and more pandemic. Yaws, which is a nonvenereal disease but related to syphilis, has been successfully combated with penicillin. During a 20-year period (1949-1969), more than 152 million people were examined in 49 countries with 46 million active cases treated and cured. Poor sanitation, ignorance, and poverty help to breed cholera. In recent years, it spread from its traditional areas to the borders of Europe. The World Health Organization has established an emergency service and a cholera vaccine bank. It is thought that improved sanitation could eliminate this disease.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPL
	Communicable diseases have played influential roles in the course of man's progress.	Study the Asian flu and its pandemic implications. What techniques are used to control this disease?	
	Discovery of the etiology of such diseases as typhus, yellow fever, and malaria has resulted in effective control procedures for prevention.	If the film, *The eternal fight*, has not been used, it may be helpful at this time. Show the film, *Open your eyes*, Center for Mass Communications, Columbia University Press. Show the film, *The mountain and you*, Center for Mass Communication, Columbia University Press.	Seve the prob tion on, with dent stud spec shou more prob to s and rest
2. Noncommunicable diseases of the world	The noncommunicable diseases of the world are more prevalent in the more prosperous countries. The major noncommunicable diseases of the world include: . cancer . cardiovascular diseases . renal diseases . diabetes . arthritis . nutritional deficiencies . mental disorders	Why are the noncommunicable diseases apt to be more prevalent in the advanced regions of the world? List the environmental conditions related to communicable diseases. What conditions are generally essential to increases in the noncommunicable diseases?	In t coun dise diab publ The is e to s orga of t trea stag

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
Communicable diseases have played influential roles in the course of man's progress.	Study the Asian flu and its pandemic implications. What techniques are used to control this disease?	
Discovery of the etiology of such diseases as typhus, yellow fever, and malaria has resulted in effective control procedures for prevention.	If the film, *The eternal fight*, has not been used, it may be helpful at this time. Show the film, *Open your eyes*, Center for Mass Communications, Columbia University Press. Show the film, *The mountain and you*, Center for Mass Communication, Columbia University Press.	Several films related to the various world health problems, leisure, nutrition, population, and so on, may be secured for use with small groups of students for independent study. Students with special interest areas should be encouraged to do more depth study of these problems. They may wish to share their knowledge and experiences with the rest of the class.
ible the The noncommunicable diseases of the world are more prevalent in the more prosperous countries. The major noncommunicable diseases of the world include: . cancer . cardiovascular diseases . renal diseases . diabetes . arthritis . nutritional deficiencies . mental disorders	Why are the noncommunicable diseases apt to be more prevalent in the advanced regions of the world? List the environmental conditions related to communicable diseases. What conditions are generally essential to increases in the noncommunicable diseases?	In the more prosperous countries cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and diabetes are prominent public health problems. The World Health Organiza- is encouraging countries to set up mass campaigns, organize and use a variety of tests, and detect and treat cases in the early stages.

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C. Global disease control -- effects on living	Since 1955, the World Health Organization has undertaken one of the greatest public health ventures the world has ever known - the complete eradication of malaria. Malaria is a significant world health problem because it: . incapacitates large numbers of people . kills over 3 million people each year . perpetuates the cycle of health, disease, and poverty	Some students may want to study the malaria program in depth. The following references are suggested: . *Statistical methods in malaria eradication* by S. Swaroup (WHO publication) . "WHO Expert Committee on Malaria," 14th report - 1968. (See,also, WHO catalog of publications) . *World Health* by Fraser Brockington . *Health for effective living* by Johns, et. al. . *History and geography of the most important diseases* by E.H. Ackerknecht	Malar timab stres About 79 pe ly ex becom Attem conti count costs of do eradi large Asia,
	The conquering of malaria may serve as an example of a health problem needing long-range, complex programs to its final eradication.	Identify the reasons why complete eradication of malaria is the aim of the WHO.	In Af Sahar child age a adult large becau healt not b any w progr Malar to as diseas cause impov numbe why t icati ed ag

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

Since 1955, the World Health Organization has undertaken one of the greatest public health ventures the world has ever known - the complete eradication of malaria.

Malaria is a significant world health problem because it:

- incapacitates large numbers of people
- kills over 3 million people each year
- perpetuates the cycle of health, disease, and poverty

The conquering of malaria may serve as an example of a health problem needing long-range, complex programs to its final eradication.

SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Some students may want to study the malaria program in depth. The following references are suggested:

- *Statistical methods in malaria eradication* by S. Swaroup (WHO publication)
- "WHO Expert Committee on Malaria," 14th report - 1968. (See,also, WHO catalog of publications)
- *World Health* by Fraser Brockington
- *Health for effective living* by Johns, et. al.
- *History and geography of the most important diseases* by E.H. Ackerknecht

Identify the reasons why complete eradication of malaria is the aim of the WHO.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS

Malaria still causes inestimable deaths, human stress, and economic loss. About 130 million people, 79 per cent of the originally exposed population, have become free of malaria. Attempts at eradication continue in the malarious countries. This disease costs lives and millions of dollars. It has been eradicated, however, in large parts of the Americas, Asia, and all of Europe.

In Africa, south of the Sahara, more than half the children under 3 years of age and nearly all of the adults have malaria. These large areas remain endemic because of lack of basic health services - it has not been possible to begin any wide-scale eradication programs.

Malaria has been referred to as the most expensive disease in the world because it debilitates and impoverishes such great numbers of people. This is why the first world eradication program was directed against malaria. As

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			long exis Anop ther of a
	Half the people of the world are suffering from diseases which modern medical and health sciences have the knowledge and skill to prevent or correct.	Why do diseases continue throughout the world which have been conquered by modern medical techniques? List the factors which impede progress to the solution of serious health problems. What, for example, prevents worldwide smallpox vaccination?	The tion nati in t for tas 1. t c q 2. t s t 3. t d s h c l
D. World nutrition	Malnutrition and undernourishment constitute one of the most important world health concerns. Nutrition is defined as food, plus all that happens to it from the time it is eaten until it nourishes the body.	Describe the kinds of food programs that are in operation to feed children in areas of food scarcity. How effective are these programs? Write to CARE or other agencies for information regarding world nutrition programs.	It i 1/2 popu from nour vict city dren high dren abli poor

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		long as cases of malaria exist, and as long as the Anopheles mosquito exists, there is always the threat of an epidemic.
Half the people of the world are suffering from diseases which modern medical and health sciences have the knowledge and skill to prevent or correct.	Why do diseases continue throughout the world which have been conquered by modern medical techniques? List the factors which impede progress to the solution of serious health problems. What, for example, prevents worldwide smallpox vaccination?	The World Health Organization, as the major international health agency in the world, has established for itself three main tasks: 1. to try to give each country the aid it requests and needs 2. to provide worldwide services which all countries can benefit from 3. to encourage and coordinate international scientific research on health problems that cannot be solved by isolated efforts
Malnutrition and undernourishment constitute one of the most important world health concerns. Nutrition is defined as food, plus all that happens to it from the time it is eaten until it nourishes the body.	Describe the kinds of food programs that are in operation to feed children in areas of food scarcity. How effective are these programs? Write to CARE or other agencies for information regarding world nutrition programs.	It is estimated that from 1/2 to 2/3 of the world population is suffering from malnutrition and undernourishment. The primary victims of this food scarcity are infants and children. This leads to a high death rate among children and widespread disabling diseases due to poor nutrition.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPL
		See *World Health* magazine of April 1969 - "Nutrition."	Insuf calor sults and simp ultim
	The age most vulnerable to nutritional deficiency diseases is from 1-5 years. It is important that diets of children be adequate in proteins and vitamins as well as in energy-producing foods.	Have students refer to *World Health* by Fraser Brockington, Chapter 12, or to *History and geography of the most important diseases* by E. H. Ackerknecht, Chapter 6. Show the film, *Por Que Juanito*, New York State, Health Department Film Library.	Prote affe and y today nomic count a hig a var induc would beri induc Nutri world overw and o farmi on th and i all c short the w that peopl oped have as ma malno

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	See *World Health* magazine of April 1969 - "Nutrition."	Insufficient food to meet caloric requirements results in weakness, fatigue, and inability to carry out simple tasks. Starvation ultimately results.
The age most vulnerable to nutritional deficiency diseases is from 1-5 years. It is important that diets of children be adequate in proteins and vitamins as well as in energy-producing foods.	Have students refer to *World Health* by Fraser Brockington, Chapter 12, or to *History and geography of the most important diseases* by E. H. Ackerknecht, Chapter 6. Show the film, *Por Que Juanito*, New York State, Health Department Film Library.	Protein-caloric deficiency, affecting mainly infants and young children, exists today in nearly every economically underdeveloped country. The results are a high mortality rate and a variety of deficiency-induced diseases. Examples would include: kwashiorkor, beri beri, and deficiency-induced blindness. Nutritional needs of the world become increasingly overwhelming. Antiquated and obsolete methods of farming, cultural taboos on the use of certain foods, and inferior seed products all contribute to the food shortages in many parts of the world. It is estimated that 20 percent of the people in the underdeveloped regions of the world have too few calories and as many as 60 percent are malnourished.

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E. Health research	The World Health Organization (1) encourages countries to create new institutions, (2) provides consultants and key staff, (3) publishes reports on training health personnel, and (4) organizes educational meetings and courses.	Obtain copies of: *World Health* magazine, May 1967. Have the class compare the projects being carried on in relation to: 1. modern research techniques 2. effects of results on world health and world growth Have students do research on the attempts to produce food from sea plants and fish. Have some students digest the key articles, concepts, and information and begin a resource file for future reference.	The carr a wo ence torf scie exam is p by on ects rese duct lepr ing canc well dise
	To aid in health research, the WHO: . assists public health services in planning their work . aids in equipping laboratories . provides training sessions to train personnel	See *World Health* magazine, June-July 1965. This issue discusses such topics as: . trends in research . cardiovascular diseases . medicine advances . and others which are still pertinent for the 1970's Why are the pioneering health activities of the 1960's of significance	A st ized that ease caus seco Thes dica fact heal comp viro sol has usin meth tech nica

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
The World Health Organization (1) encourages countries to create new institutions, (2) provides consultants and key staff, (3) publishes reports on training health personnel, and (4) organizes educational meetings and courses.	Obtain copies of: *World Health* magazine, May 1967. Have the class compare the projects being carried on in relation to: 1. modern research techniques 2. effects of results on world health and world growth Have students do research on the attempts to produce food from sea plants and fish. Have some students digest the key articles, concepts, and information and begin a resource file for future reference.	The WHO's research is carried out mainly through a world network of reference centers and laboratories. It is here that scientists collect and examine data. This work is planned and directed by the Advisory Committee on medical research. Projects underway include research on human reproduction and genetics, leprosy, trachoma, sleeping sickness, pathology of cancer, heart disease, as well as many communicable diseases such as influenza. A study of the industrialized countries indicate that cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death, with cancer, second. These research data indicate more strongly the fact that man's total health is related to a complex of social and environmental factors. To solve these problems, WHO has undertaken studies using epidemiological methods and the latest techniques of the communications science.
To aid in health research, the WHO: . assists public health services in planning their work . aids in equipping laboratories . provides training sessions to train personnel	See *World Health* magazine, June-July 1965. This issue discusses such topics as: . trends in research . cardiovascular diseases . medicine advances . and others which are still pertinent for the 1970's Why are the pioneering health activities of the 1960's of significance	

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SU
		to the solving of world health problems today? The *World Health* magazine of May 1965 discusses the laboratories in the service of international medical research. 1. Where are these laboratories located? 2. What kinds of research are going on? 3. Do these same laboratories exist today? Explain. Obtain a large wall map of the world. Cover with heavy polyethylene. Locate these laboratories on the map using colored pencils, and indicate the most prevalent health problems. Is research consistent with the problems?	Ac in ed lo is mo Th th ad of pi to di Se cu wh
V. Implications of Global Health	All of mankind benefits from global health improvements. Because of the critical and urgent crisis related to some health problems of the world, they need immediate attention while	See *World Health* magazine, August 1968. Identify the many international health programs established to overcome health problems requiring long-term programs.	Ac de Ot lo Sc am th ca ca

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	to the solving of world health problems today? The *World Health* magazine of May 1965 discusses the laboratories in the service of international medical research. 1. Where are these laboratories located? 2. What kinds of research are going on? 3. Do these same laboratories exist today? Explain. Obtain a large wall map of the world. Cover with heavy polyethylene. Locate these laboratories on the map using colored pencils, and indicate the most prevalent health problems. Is research consistent with the problems?	Active research and resulting pressures have indicated that the old method of locking up mental patients is being replaced by modern, active treatment. The WHO continues to study the application of recent advances in the treatment of mental illness. A pilot project is underway to study schizophrenia in different cultural settings. See Strand III for a discussion of the factors which affect mental health
All of mankind benefits from global health improvements. Because of the critical and urgent crisis related to some health problems of the world, they need immediate attention while	See *World Health* magazine, August 1968. Identify the many international health programs established to overcome health problems requiring long-term programs.	Acute epidemics need to be dealt with immediately. Other conditions require long-range programs. Schistosomiasis, for example, has plagued man for thousands of years. It is caused by a worm which is carried by a snail.

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	others require planned long-range programs.		Char tern and dure lish
A. Cultural influences	The down-spiraling economic cycle of poverty-stricken areas of the world can be broken by improved health status of the people in these regions. The health status of a nation is closely related to its economic and educational level of development. The greatest lag in the application of new health science knowledge and technology occurs in the developing regions of the world.	See *Health: a quality of life* by John Sinacore, p. 393. Compare these underdeveloped nations with areas in the United States. How are they similar? What is our government doing? How do our internal health programs compare with international programs?	The stat igno ingl ment resu some over come and prob effe
B. Progress toward global health	Geographically limited health programs are not adequate to provide worldwide health protection. To provide health protection for everyone, everywhere, it is necessary that international approaches be taken in most health problem areas.	Obtain the planned programs of the World Health Organization for this year. What are their top priority programs? What place has been given to each of the following: . pest control, rats, insects . waste disposal . pure water supplies	The tion and all heal plet and not disc The tion dica

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
others require planned long-range programs.		Changes in cultural patterns, draining of swamps, and new treatment procedures need to be established.
The down-spiraling economic cycle of poverty-stricken areas of the world can be broken by improved health status of the people in these regions. The health status of a nation is closely related to its economic and educational level of development. The greatest lag in the application of new health science knowledge and technology occurs in the developing regions of the world.	See *Health: a quality of life* by John Sinacore, p. 393. Compare these underdeveloped nations with areas in the United States. How are they similar? What is our government doing? How do our internal health programs compare with international programs?	The relation of health status to poverty and ignorance becomes increasingly evident as improvements in one condition result in improvements in some others. People all over the world need to become aware of the nature and extent of world health problems if they are to be effective in solving them.
Geographically limited health programs are not adequate to provide worldwide health protection. To provide health protection for everyone, everywhere, it is necessary that international approaches be taken in most health problem areas.	Obtain the planned programs of the World Health Organization for this year. What are their top priority programs? What place has been given to each of the following: . pest control, rats, insects . waste disposal . pure water supplies	The World Health Organization is resolved to promote and protect the health of all peoples. It defines health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The World Health Organization's contribution indicates clearly its

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUP
		. drainage of swamps . preventable diseases . drug control . problems of youth . family planning . geriatrics	obj men hig hea
C. Population concerns	High birth rates and declining death rates in various regions of the world have generated social, economic, and population problems of worldwide concern.	Explain why population growth rates vary from country to country.	The coo the dyn cre hea
		List the key factors which affect population growth.	
	Nearly 75 percent of the world's population lives in the less developed regions of the world.	What steps have nations taken independently or cooperatively to control population growth?	The tio giv nic pla of wit and
		Why does population growth pose a more significant threat in the less developed nations?	
		Explain how disease control plays a major role in population increases in underdeveloped countries.	The by ed mar the
	Increases in population without sufficient planning result in increased health problems, such as, malnutrition, epidemics, poverty, etc.	How do these health problems result in lowered efficiency and standards of living?	Huma to pos cre of the

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	. drainage of swamps . preventable diseases . drug control . problems of youth . family planning . geriatrics	objectives in the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health.
High birth rates and declining death rates in various regions of the world have generated social, economic, and population problems of worldwide concern.	Explain why population growth rates vary from country to country.	The WHO is studying and coordinating research on the medical aspects and dynamics of population increases as they affect health.
Nearly 75 percent of the world's population lives in the less developed regions of the world.	List the key factors which affect population growth. What steps have nations taken independently or cooperatively to control population growth? Why does population growth pose a more significant threat in the less developed nations? Explain how disease control plays a major role in population increases in underdeveloped countries.	The World Health Organization also, upon request, gives member nations technical advice in family planning. This is a part of its health service along with its normal preventive and curative functions. The population of the world by the year 2000 is expected to reach the 6 billion mark - approximately double the present population.
Increases in population without sufficient planning result in increased health problems, such as, malnutrition, epidemics, poverty, etc.	How do these health problems result in lowered efficiency and standards of living?	Human suffering is likely to become staggering unless positive programs are created with a high degree of efficiency regarding the following:

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES
		What kinds of actions can countries take to provide for increases in populations? Read *The population bomb* by P. Erlich.
	Infant mortality rates are generally considered to be one of the most sensitive indices of the basic health of a nation.	What are the infant mobility rates of various regions of the world? Compare these rates with the technological development of the same area.
	Family planning is an approach to the problems which are related to overpopulation.	Can family planning be applied universally? List the factors which contribute to success in such a world program.
	Knowledge of the causal factors of epidemic diseases plays a major role in population increases and decreases.	What significant factors may inhibit population planning programs? For example, in India. What factors facilitate it; e.g., in Japan?

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	What kinds of actions can countries take to provide for increases in populations? Read *The population bomb* by P. Erlich.	. quantity and quality of water . incidence of disease placed under control . control of population and the distribution of people . production and distribution of food
Infant mortality rates are generally considered to be one of the most sensitive indices of the basic health of a nation.	What are the infant mobility rates of various regions of the world? Compare these rates with the technological development of the same area.	Infant mortality rates, where available, indicate a decrease in infant deaths.
Family planning is an approach to the problems which are related to overpopulation.	Can family planning be applied universally? List the factors which contribute to success in such a world program.	It is obvious that health is a worldwide problem and that the health problems may differ from region to region of the world. The world population of more than 3 billion with major concentration in the underdeveloped regions compounds these problems.
Knowledge of the causal factors of epidemic diseases plays a major role in population increases and decreases.	What significant factors may inhibit population planning programs? For example, in India. What factors facilitate it; e.g., in Japan?	The present rate of increase of the world's population is about 180,000 per day.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUP
		How do cultural patterns affect worldwide or regional programs in any health area? Explain how the prevention and control of disease influences population increases and decreases.	
	Solutions to the problems related to population growth are influenced by the highly complex social, cultural, and economic factors and variations in the geographic regions of the world.	Have a committee of students study and report to class the information related in *World Health* magazine, November 1965. "Adapting the world to the needs of its growing population."	Ind Asi dif soc edu bir tha its lev
	The health status of individuals is significant to improving the health of the nation and in assisting other nations with their health problems.		The the of wat env sur The mus res hea the tat cor cer

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	How do cultural patterns affect worldwide or regional programs in any health area? Explain how the prevention and control of disease influences population increases and decreases.	
Solutions to the problems related to population growth are influenced by the highly complex social, cultural, and economic factors and variations in the geographic regions of the world.	Have a committee of students study and report to class the information related in *World Health* magazine, November 1965. "Adapting the world to the needs of its growing population."	India and Japan are two Asian countries with marked differences in their social, economic, and educational growth. Japan's birth rate is close to that necessary to maintain its present population level. The developed nations of the world have the benefits of immunization, pure water supplies, and other environmental health measures.
The health status of individuals is significant to improving the health of the nation and in assisting other nations with their health problems.		The people in each nation must become increasingly responsible for their own healthful environment and the creation and implementation of programs to correct these health concerns.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPL
D. Health education	World health education techniques include: . weekly bulletins . radio information . international health library . a series of expert panels in the various health sciences . a variety of formal and informal health training sessions Education of youth is the reservoir of health personnel of the future.		"When witho usual his o somet when disea for h natur to in take now o witch medic heale even socie parts peopl possi such who p to ea (*Worl* March
E. Space medicine	Space medicine is providing man with increased knowledge of his health in relation to food requirements, mental health, environmental controls, etc.	Have students study *World Health* magazine, May 1969. 1. How has space medicine increased our knowledge of what is a healthy person? 2. List the factors which must be taken into consideration relative to space travel.	Becau tion, makin direc biolo (3) n (5) m (6) c Space micro

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
World health education techniques include: . weekly bulletins . radio information . international health library . a series of expert panels in the various health sciences . a variety of formal and informal health training sessions Education of youth is the reservoir of health personnel of the future.		"When man finds himself without food or shelter he usually takes matters into his own hands and does something about it, but when he is stricken by disease he turns elsewhere for help, to the supernatural or to another man to intercede for him or to take care of him. He is now only a step from the witch doctor and the medicine man, traditional healers who are to be found even in the most advanced societies, and in certain parts of the world sick people still have no other possibility than to go to such healers or to anyone who professes to be able to ease their suffering." (*World Health*, February-March 1967)
Space medicine is providing man with increased knowledge of his health in relation to food requirements, mental health, environmental controls, etc.	Have students study *World Health* magazine, May 1969. 1. How has space medicine increased our knowledge of what is a healthy person? 2. List the factors which must be taken into consideration relative to space travel.	Because of space exploration, medical research is making progress in many directions: (1) microbiology, (2) physiology, (3) nutrition, (4) safety, (5) mental health, and (6) cardiology. Space problems involving microbiology, for example,

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUB
		3. What effect does zero gravity have on a person? 4. How are we coping with radiation in space? Have each student write an essay on the theme, "Man in His World Today for Tomorrow."	are pro for pro ast ini Unt ter wit med foc Int bei cha hea log lim

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
	3. What effect does zero gravity have on a person? 4. How are we coping with radiation in space? Have each student write an essay on the theme, "Man in His World Today for Tomorrow."	are of two kinds: (1) the problem of detecting life forms in space, and (2) the problems of involving the astronauts in possible infections. Until recently, medicine tended to concern itself with sick people. Space medicine has brought the focus on the healthy person. Intensified efforts are being made to identify the characteristics of the healthy man and his physiological and psychological limits.

MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES
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STRAND IV
ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
WORLD HEALTH

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